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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/849,491	05/19/2004	Lalit M. Bharadwaj	U 015201-9	6164	
140 LADAS & PAI	7590 05/02/200° RRY	1	EXAMINER		
26 WEST 61ST	T STREET	BRUSCA, JOHN S			
NEW YORK, NY 10023			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1631		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			05/02/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/849,491	BHARADWAJ ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		John S. Brusca	1631			
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) 又	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 F	ebruary 2007.				
		action is non-final.				
·	,	e this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Dispositi	ion of Claims					
4)🖂	Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application					
	4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>12</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-11</u> is/are rejected.					
7)🖂	7)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1 and 7-10</u> is/are objected to.					
8)	8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9)[	The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.				
	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc		Examiner.			
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority (	under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
A44.e.b	4(a)		•			
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
2) Notic	2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date					
3) X inform	3) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/24/2005</u> . 6) ☐ Other:					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/24/2005</u> . 6) Other:						

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### Election/Restrictions

- 1. Applicant's election of Group 1 in the reply filed on 23 February 2007 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).
- 2. Claim 12 is withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 23 February 2007.

## Claim Objections

3. Claims 1, and 7-10 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 1 recites "a the" and should be amended to recite "the."

Claim 7, line 5, claim 8, line 6, claim 9, line 7, and claim 10, line 8 recite the term "lest" and should be amended to recite "least."

Claim 7, line 6, claim 8, line 7, claim 9, line 8, and claim 10, line 9 recite the phrase "most main" and should be amended to recite main.

Appropriate correction is required.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

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Claims 1 and 2 are not drawn to one of the four statutory categories of invention defined in 35 U.S.C. 101, and are not statutory subject matter.

A statutory process must include a step of a physical transformation, or produce a useful, concrete, and tangible result (State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group Inc. CAFC 47 USPQ2d 1596 (1998), AT&T Corp. v. Excel Communications Inc. (CAFC 50 USPQ2d 1447 (1999)). Claims 1-11 do not result in a physical transformation, thus the Examiner must determine if the instant claims include a useful, concrete, and tangible result.

In determining if the claimed subject matter produces a useful, concrete, and tangible result, the Examiner must determine each standard individually. For a claim to be "useful," the claim must produce a result that is specific, and substantial. For a claim to be "concrete," the process must have a result that is reproducible. For a claim to be "tangible," the process must produce a real world result. Furthermore, the claim must be limited only to statutory embodiments.

Claims 1-11 do not produce a tangible result. A tangible result requires that the claim must set forth a practical application to produce a real-world result. This rejection could be overcome by amendment of the claims to recite that a result of the method is outputted to a display or a memory or another computer on a network, or to a user, or by including a physical transformation.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

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6. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1-11 are indefinite for recitation of the term "arbitrary" in claims 1 and 3 because the term means determined by impulse or whim, while claims 1 and 3 have limitations that the values assigned to each base are constant.

Claims 1 and 2 are indefinite because it is not clear if the claims are drawn to a process, an apparatus, or a set of rules that is not a process.

Claim 2 is indefinite for recitation of the phrase "floating point representation in 32-bases" because it is not clear how the term "32-bases" relates to floating point representation.

Claim 5 recites the limitation "the assigned complements." There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

#### **Double Patenting**

7. Applicant is advised that should claim 3 be found allowable, claim 5 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 9. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 10. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Butland.

The claim is drawn to either a process, apparatus, or rule that requires bases of DNA to be assigned numerical values that represent a number encoded in the DNA base sequence. The bases are assigned values of A = 0, T = 1, C = 2, and G = 3.

Butland shows in page 4, paragraph 31 and Table 2, a method of designing a DNA sequence to encrypt a number by use of a quarternary code. Table 2 shows a correspondence of arbitrary sequences and the numerals 0-9. Table 2 shows single bases are assigned code values of A = space, T = C, C = A, and G = B. Butland does not show in Table 2 assigning values to the bases of A = 0, T = 1, C = 2, and G = 3.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the values of the single bases A, T, C, and G to be A = 0, T = 1, C = 2, and G = 3 because the choice of corresponding alphanumeric values for base sequences in Table 2 is arbitrary and could be modified without affecting the ability of a desired number to be encoded in DNA.

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#### Conclusion

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John S. Brusca whose telephone number is 571 272-0714. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ram Shukla can be reached on 571-272-0735. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

> John S. Brusca **Primary Examiner**

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